

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 669.]

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE,

THE valuable farm whereon I now live, in Bourbon county, situate near the forks of Stoner and Hinkinsons forks of Licking river, five miles from Paris—containing five hundred acres, about two hundred of which are cleared—about thirty acres in timothy grass; four acres in red, and five in white clover—between four and five hundred choice apple trees, and about four hundred bearing peach trees—a good dwelling house, with four good rooms on the lower floor, besides a kitchen under the fire roof, and a cellar, forty by twenty feet—a good new barn, fifty two by 32 feet—good flubbers, corn-houses, &c. a good mill house, with two good mills, one containing 118 and the other 66 gallons, thirty mule tubs, &c. a tolerable good water grist mill on the farm—a good new spring-house, and two never failing springs—the cleared land under a good fence. One half of the purchase money will be received in flour, in yearly payments, delivered at the Blue Licks, or on the Ohio river. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

LABAN SHIPP.

LOST,

ON the road from Lexington to Washington, about the 10th of June,
A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, with a silver clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever delivers the book and papers to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

B. Duke.

June 29th, 1799.

DOCTOR M. SCHAAG,

Physician & Surgeon;

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public, that he practices in the above lines of his profession, and gives his assistance in removing complaints incident to the human body; female complaints in particular—the cures of Diseases of Children—Epilepsy, or St. Anthony's Fire—Rheumatism—Gout—Hysteria—Lunacy—Fits—Epilepsy, or Rolling Stitches—White Swelling—All Poisons—the Hydrophobia, or the Bite of Mad Dogs, even when raging.

Main Street, Lexington, July 20, 1799.

FLAX-SEED OIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED OIL

OF A GOOD QUALITY,

Which he will sell at a reduced price for Cash.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 18, '99.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Col. John Edwards's, of the waters of Townsend, Bourbon county, a dark bay horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 5 years old, blood before, branded on each shoulder 30, appeared to 30 dollars.

James Vanlandingham.

April 15th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clover Lick creek, a strawberry roan horse, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, bay, some saddle spots, a small star in his forehead, branded on the off shoulder with P, appeared to 22.

MOSES BLACK.

Greene county, April 27th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, on Caneey creek, a dark bay horse, about twelve years old, blood before, branded on each shoulder 30, appeared to 30 dollars.

William Duggerly.

April 6th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Upper Howards creek, Clarke county, a bay mare, fifteen years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on near buttock, but not perceptible with a small star in his forehead, branded on the off shoulder with P, appeared to 30 dollars.

William Cotton.

May 4th, 1799.

European Intelligence.

Italy.

FLORENCE, 8th Germinal, March 28. On the 4th the government was informed, that notwithstanding all the efforts made by M. de Manfredini, the French were resolved to occupy Tuscany, and that while a corps of troops was proceeding to Leghorn, another was proceeding to Florence. In consequence of this information, the following proclamation was issued on the morning of the 5th: "Ferdinand III. by the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c. We shall regard it as a proof of fidelity, attachment and affection on the part of our faithful subjects, if, at the time of the entry of the French troops into Florence, they respect the French corps and all the individuals who compose it, and abstain from all acts that might give occasion to any kind of complaint; this

prudent conduct will secure to them new claims of our good will.

Done at Florence, the 24th of March '99.

Signed

"FERDINAND,
"J. FRANCESCO SERATI,
"GAETANO RANIOLEDE.

ARMY OF HELVETIA.

Head-Quarters at St. Gall, 14th Germinal, 7th year of the French republic, one indivisible.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GEN. IN CHIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF HELVETIA.

Helvetians! The French commanders inform me that perfidious or lunatic persons commit acts of violence against the French troops when they march single or in scattered bodies. I learn likewise, that symptoms of infurrection have appeared in several quarters of Switzerland.

Helvetians! Why this sudden change? Why do you destroy that indispensable harmony which existed between you and the French army? Why do you disturb that peace which reigned in your abodes?

It would thus seem, that you give ear to the insinuations and atrocious plots of the enemies of the French republic, who are also your enemies! It would thus appear that you conceive the French army is no longer in a state to resist the Austrian forces! The army which I command has beat them at every point where it has been engaged and will still beat them should they dare to enter your territory.

But can you imagine that amidst the efforts of courage, and the sacrifices which that brave army makes for your defence, that it will coolly see its heroes falling under the attacks of cowardly assassins? Do you think that I myself will hesitate to take terrible vengeance on these infamous enormities!

Helvetians who remain attached to France and your constitution! Save your country from the evils which threaten it, by repressing the guilty! Point them out to your government, that their crimes may be instantly overtaken with punishment.

As to myself I have shewn that I know how to protect you, whilst I behold in you a faithful ally, to will I show myself capable of punishing you, if you become traitors, and violators of the faith of treaties.

The security of the French army and your own security also, will be the rule of my conduct.

I therefore declare, that from this moment, I shall hold the several communes responsible for all the events that shall happen within their territory to the annoyance of Frenchmen.

I further declare, that columns of the French army will march with rapidity towards the cantons which shall show any disposition to infurrection, and that such cantons shall be ravaged with fire and sword.

This proclamation shall be printed in the two languages, published and posted up through the whole of Helvetia, and copied in the general orders of the army.

Signed

MASSENA.

France.

PARIS, April 20th.

Gen. Jordan is appointed inspector of the army of England.

Buonaparte has taken the city of Acre, the residence of that pacha who promised the Grand Seigneur to annihilate our army in Egypt. This news was brought to Foulon by a vessel which came in 25 days from Alexandria.

April 30.

A letter from Turin, dated the 20th April, brings the following intelligence: "We are assured Gen. Moreau has resumed part of the position which he was obliged to abandon in the late engagements; that he has made five thousand Austrians prisoners; and that Gen. Gauthier has also, on his side, beaten and repulsed the enemy."

We have received a letter from Basle, dated the 6th inst. in the following terms: "Gen. Massena has had advice by an extraordinary courier from Italy, that the army under the provisional command of Gen. Moreau, has beat the enemy at Pizzighetta, and compelled them to retreat to the Adige, and raise the blockade of Man-

tua. Our army has resumed its former position."

Gen. Massena has removed his headquarters to Zurich.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Massena, general in chief, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Head-Quarters at Zurich, the 7th Floreal, April 26.

Citizen Directors, I received in my way from Basle to Zurich, an extraordinary dispatch from Gen. Lecourbe, by which he informs me of the situation of the right wing of the army of Helvetia. I hasten to transmit you the details of it.

On the 3d Floreal, 22d April, the enemy attacked the principal positions of Gen. Lecourbe, with a superior force. They directed their attacks against Manofa and Remus.

At the first attack they repulsed our troops, and got possession of Remus. But the second battalion of the 44th demi-brigade, marched boldly against the enemy, and drove them back to the mountains from whence they have descended, after having beat them in the village.

While this was passing, the first battalion of the same demi-brigade, beat and repulsed the enemy at Schillens and Pont-Martin, where their attacks were as fruitless as against the rest of the line.

During this day we made 8000 prisoners, among which were a major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants and 5 engines. Their loss in killed and wounded, amounted to more than 400 men.

Gen. Lecourbe, in making particular mention of the 44th demi-brigade, also renders justice to all the troops engaged in that action. He particularly praises his artillery.

Signed

MASSENA.

May 3.

A very extraordinary report was spread this day in the two councils, and is now the subject of every conversation. We are assured that the Telegraph has announced the affination of our plenipotentiaries Bonnier and Roberjot, in a village between Rattadt and Straßburg; Jean Debry was the only person who escaped the fury of the assassins.

The emperor of Russia has declared war against the city of Hamburg. It remains to be seen in what light this will be viewed by the king of Prussia, under whose protection that city is, and of England herself, for whom it is the medium through which she draws all the gold of Germany.

American Intelligence.

Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Courtney, of his majesty's ship Topaze, to a gentleman in this town.

"It is with great pleasure I can safely say you will be able to celebrate a great victory over the French, in a short time.

On the 1st of May the Black Joke lugger was dispatched by Lord Bridport to Ireland, and on her way in long 8, 17, W. Cape Clear bearing N. half W. distant 49 leagues, very fortunately fell in with us, and gave us the pleasing intelligence of his Lordship being then in chase of the republicans to the number of 15 sail of the line and 10 frigates.—On the 20th of April, he fell in with them, and unfortunately a fog came on; however, at the time the lugger left him he was not more than twelve leagues from them, bearing N. N. E. of him, supposed to be then fleeing in that quarter; and I assure you, a very narrow escape we had for when the lugger first discovered us she made no doubt our convoy had then been captured, as the enemy's fleet could not be more than six leagues to windward of us: We were then fleeing W. N. W. and capt. Church judging Lord Bridport near S. W. of us, thought it necessary to steer W. to join him; However, we missed him, but fortunately I, verily believe, the convoy by it. If the lugger had not been seen we must inevitably have run directly into their mouths.—We suppose they were destined for Ireland; but meeting two days after with Captain Durham, in the Anson, with the Naiaid; who were then reconnoitring, from some intelligence Capt. Durham

had received, he was of opinion they were endeavoring to form a junction with the Spanish and Toulon fleet: but I think there is very little doubt of their going to Ireland.—I assure you, our expectations are wonderfully raised, conceiving to a certainty, Lord Bridport, must fall in with them, and as our fleet is the most powerful for the number that has sailed this war, will give a very satisfactory account of them."

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 18.

Captain Potter, 34 days from Lisbon; he had reported before he sailed, that the French fleet had got to sea. After sailing, May 27, lat 37, long 33, spoke the scho. Agues, Bacon, bound to Philadelphia, which had been boarded for a British cutter, and the capt. informed that the French was not only at sea, but had entered the Straights, and consisted of 27 vessels.

Capt. Potter brought with him a sketch of intelligence prepared by Mr. Bulkeley.—It follows:

"It is reported and credited here (Lisbon) that a French or Spanish fleet is at sea. Mellefliers from Lagos say, French—those from Oporto say Spanish the Success frigate has been chased by them, and is gone to Gibraltar to give the information to the French Vincennes.

"The French have been worsted in Italy, and obliged to retire towards Milan. Some letters assert their head quarters to be at Lodi (which is 30 miles S. E. of the city of Milan). Most reports agree that the Austrians have taken Ferrara, (capital of the Duchy of that name, in the late Territory of the pope.) The first corps of Russian troops are said to have arrived before Mantua. The French troops have evacuated Naples for fear of being cut off. The affairs of the French were never so bad in Italy, as at the present moment; and it is not likely there will be a Frenchman in Italy in three months time from the present day."

New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Appleton, esp. American consul at Leghorn, dated March 27, 1799, received at Boston.

"On Sunday 24th, the French troops under the command of Gen. Molia, entered this city. Every thing then took a novel appearance—the city immediately surrendered, and the Tuscan troops, to the number of 2000, pulled their arms in the great square. Yesterday the emblems of liberty were erected in the centre of the grand place, and all is tranquil.

"I had an interview with the general, who shewed me every mark of civility and attention. He assured me that immediately on my proving to him American property, it should always be sacred. Indeed in all his conversation the greatest friendship for our country appears."

June 22.

CAPTURE OF VERONA.

(From "Le Point du Saur," a Paris paper of the 24th Germinal, April 13th, handed to us by an obliging friend.)

Milan, 10th germinal 30th March. The commander in chief, Sherer, writes to citizen Richaud, ambassador of the republic at Milan.

"Yesterday I gave you an account of a victory obtained by the French army on the Adige (it is the same which has been published at Paris by order of the directory.) to day I open my letter to announce one much more important.

"For some days large bodies of artillery and other troops had defiled towards the Adige from the Tyrol; the imperial army occupied a camp before Verona; the fortification had been furnished with a large quantity of artillery and a numerous garrison. The citizens had at the same time, received orders to lay up provisions for many months, or to quit the city; every thing announced that it was the determination of the Austrians to maintain and defend this post to the last extremity.

"French valor has overturned their plans: A courier arrived this morning, bringing an account of a battle alike bloody and obstinate, which took place on the environs of Verona. The field of battle was covered with 15,000 killed and wounded; but the victory was on the side

of the French. The Austrians experienced a total defeat; their camp was forced, and Verona capitulated.

It was the 7th of this month that the French army commenced the attack of twenty-two redoubts, which defended the city of Verona. The attack and defence were equally obstinate; twice the French were repulsed; but, on the third attack, a skillful manoeuvre of the division of gen. Moreau, and the bravery of the republicans, which continually increased, obtained the victory. The two armies agreed to a truce for twenty-four hours, to bury their dead. The 8th at night Verona was taken.—The garrison consisting of 10,000 men, are made prisoners of war.

"The Swiss and Piedmontese legions distinguished themselves greatly, and have received the encomiums which they justly merit. The new levies have done wonders: one of them who had without avail, solicited to be admitted into the corps of grenadiers, was not discouraged, but proved that he was worthy."

"At the attack, he threw himself, before the grenadiers, into the entrenchments of the Austrians, and there planting his fusée, and covering it with his hat, he cried, 'long live the New Levies!'"

A ferjeant of grenadiers, pulled off his epaulettes, and gave them to him. A chief of Brigade having gained the summit of a parapet, fell, pierced with balls, & cried, "I die for the republic!"—[Extract from the official bulletin of the Helvetic Directory.]

June 24.

Sunday arrived the ship *Marshallberg*, capt. Kroeter, in 41 days from Cherbourg, in France. The *Marshallberg* was boarded the 4th of May, by a British schooner, who informed capt. Kroeter that the English fleet had fallen in with the French fleet from Brest, and that a severe action had taken place, the particulars he could not inform. By the *Marshallberg* we have a confirmation of the defeat of the French by the Archduke Charles with the loss of 100,000 men.—Capt. Kroeter heard nothing of the capture of Verona.

PLEASING.

Capt. Connell, of the *Rein Deer*, arrived on Saturday, informs us that the governor of Surinam has received orders from the Batavian republic, to suffer her privateers of any nation, to bring American prizes into that port; and, in case any should be brought in, he is further ordered to deliver them up to the proper owners, with costs.

Mr. Tull, lately appointed American consul at Surinam, could not be acknowledged by the governor. The reasons he gave for it, was, that his could not acknowledge a consul from the French Republic.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, June 25.

We obtain the most circumstantial intelligence of the French fleet being at sea from a Halifax paper of June 8, in which it is given on indubitable authority, with an addition that furnishes reasonable grounds to expect the British fleet has fallen in with it. The British admirals as was anticipated, received early information of the French fleet being at sea—numerous cutters have conveyed the agreeable intelligence; and the best measures for meeting them have been adopted.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig *Amelia*, captain Stothbury, from Liverpool: from whence she sailed the 6th of May, ult.

Capt. S. informs, that the account of Lord Bridport having fallen in with the French fleet and lost them in a fog, was received at Liverpool, the 2d of May; that on the 4th, official advices were obtained of his having come up with them and an engagement was generally believed to have taken place. Capt. S. unfortunately brought no newspapers.

The German journals estimate the force which Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco have engaged to furnish, to aid the Ottomans in expelling the French from Egypt, at 100,000 men; in addition to which the emperor of Morocco has sent 25,000 cavalry.

Twelve thousand of the corps of Gonde are said to have been incorporated into the Russian army, and to compose part of the troops marching against France.

The *Agnes*, Baco, mentioned under the *Position* had arrived on Friday evening from Lisbon, and confirms the account of the French fleet having been going into the Mediterranean on the 10th of May.

Lexington, July 18.

Monday next is the day appointed for the meeting of the convention, in Frankfort, for the purpose of altering, amending or re-adopting the constitution.

Mr. BRADFORD.

IN addition to the queries published in your last paper, we please to publish the following:—They are of equal importance; and I believe steps have been taken to try the principle in the convention.

1st. Whether the rules respecting the election of members to the assembly, will not equally apply in the election of members to the convention?

2d. Whether upon this or any other principle a man cannot be excluded from the convention, who treated and canvassed to procure himself to be elected?

July 13th, 1799.

A London paper of May 9, after mentioning the triumphs of the Austrians over the French, concludes as follows:—

"While the arms of the republic have encountered fresh disasters in Europe, success appears ill to have followed the standard of Buonaparte. The Vienna court gazette states, that he had penetrated into Syria, and defeated part of the forces of the Pacha, who was employed to conduct the war against him. The accounts from Constantinople of the 3d, state that the Pacha of Acre is afraid to venture from his capital, and that the French are in possession of almost all Syria. The French papers had stated that Buonaparte had taken Acre, and these accounts if true give great countenance to the report. Buonaparte has likewise succeeded in tranquilizing Egypt, and has greatly strengthened his forces by incorporating a number of those whom he had gained over. This intelligence, however differs much from that lately communicated to government by commodore Trowbridge."

An extract of a letter from Culpeper Virginia, dated June 17 1799, and published in the *Aurora* of 24, states, that Henry Lee, is not duly elected to congress, notwithstanding it was stated in the return he had a majority of 25 votes; upon an examination of the polls, it appears that Dr. Jones has the greatest number of legal votes, and is therefore again returned the member.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL removed his shop to the corner of Stone and Market streets, opposite the market house, where he will continue the practice of medicine in its different branches.

July 16th, 1799.

TO BE RENTED.

THE plantation whereon I live, with some reservation—any person inclinable to take the same, may have possession of the lands that are in small grain, to put into crop this fall—I want four free tenants to rent upon improving lands, one thousand acres of land, the lower part of Walnut Hill's military survey, on the Ohio river, below the Falls, adjoining to my lands there.

John Campbell.

July 8th, 1799.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FOLLOWING POST-ROADS, WILL be received at the General Post Office in Philadelphia, until the 12th day of August next, inclusive.

1. From Madrid, in Tennessee, by col. Orr's Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap, and Stamford, to Danville, twice a week.

Leave Madrid every Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrive at Danville the next Monday at 7 P. M. returning, Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Madrid the next Friday by 4 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars, shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters, are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own amusement, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that endorsement, and for what sum will out that endorsement.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1801. Contracts for the routes numbered 10 to 16, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

Joseph Habermham.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia June 19, 1799.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the second Tuesday in August next, if fair, if not, the next day, at the mouth of Triplets creek, a fork of Ticking, about sixteen miles from the Bourbon furnace, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the calls in an entry made in November 1783, in the name of Richard Kixey, for 800 acres of land, and to do such other things as by law directed, and I shall think proper.

Richard Kixey jun

July 10th, 1799.

NOTICE

I HAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson on the 4th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Thomas M'Garry's improvement, on Chincow's run, to take depositions for partitioning testimony respecting the said improvement, and the calls of an entry of three hundred acres of land, made in the name of M'Garry King, to begin the mile below the above improvement, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

William F. King.

Heir at law to Nimrod King decd.

July 10th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the clerk's office, Fayette county, a fore mare, 14 hands high, about seven years old, branded but not legible, a blaze face, tress appraised to 16l.

Walter Kerrick.

January 5th, 1799.

For more advertisements see Gazette Extraordinary.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, April 24.

A letter from Marshall Suwarrow, dated Veligio, April 18 states, that the French had repulsed the Adda, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Pelschiera; and that the marshall was preparing to follow them, after leaving gen. Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshall Suwarrow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and general Kienau's to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Casano. Marshall Suwarrow, with a body between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro, on the Chefa, in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

RASTADT, April 20.

The French ministers yesterday received a notification, which enjoined them to retire to Straßburg, and invite such members as desired to make a separate peace on the part of their sovereigns, to follow them to conclude the same at Straßburg. They will set out on the 4th of this month.

The private communication and secret conferences between the French and Prussian ministers are not less frequent than heretofore; but we are entirely ignorant of their object.

England.

LONDON, April 21.

It was yesterday stated with confidence, that government has received intelligence from Mr. Grenville, that his Prussian majesty had in the most decided terms, expressed his determination not to take a part in the present contest with France; and, in reply to the request to permit the march of the Russian troops through his territory, has intimated, that the neutrality he had promised to observe did not admit his acquiescence in such a measure; and that should it be attempted by force he would with his utmost means, repel and punish the aggressors.

April 27.

By private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 3d inst. we learn that on the 27th ult. his majesty the emperor of Russia signed the following edict, which was published a few days after:—

"Whereas we have remarked for some time past in the government of Hamburg a disposition for the principles of anarchy, and an attachment to the forms of the French government, which are destructive to all legitimate power: We order that an embargo shall be laid upon all the Hamburg vessels in our ports, and we also belong to Hamburg subjects; and we also order that a return shall be made to the number of said vessels which are in each of our ports."

"Given at St. Petersburg, March the 21st, 1799."

(Signed) PAUL.

May 7.

Private letters by the mail, report, that the Archduke intends resigning the command of the army in Suabia on account of ill health. He is subject lately to epileptic fits, and has been so severely attacked by a rheumatic fever, that his life has been in danger; and this misfortune is the principal cause of the inactivity of the Imperial troops in Germany.

May 8.

BREST FLEET.

The Squadron which sailed from Brest, carries 25,000 troops, to be disembarked under the orders of gen. Kilmaine. It is composed of 1 ship of 120 guns, 3 of 110, 2 of 80, and nineteen of 74, besides nine frigates, and several corvettes. The crews are more than complete, and all the sailors have received three months pay, in advance. The ships are victualled for five months. The captains received from the minister a packet which was to be opened only in the presence of their general staff, upon a signal given, by the admiral's ship firing a gun. The gun was fired, it appears, in the night of the 26th ult. The packet directed them to sail, and they immediately put to sea, with a favorable wind.

| Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. | Men. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|------|
| L'Ocean | Brouillac | 120 | 1340 |
| Le Republicain | Bernberger | 110 | 1213 |
| Le Terrible | Lecoat | 110 | 1013 |
| L'Invincible | L'Heretic | 110 | 1069 |
| L'Indomptable | Dordelin | 80 | 850 |
| Le Formidable | Trepennard | 80 | 893 |
| Le Zele | Dufay | 74 | 759 |
| Le Constitution | Lerry | 74 | 758 |
| Le Citadelle | Berguin | 74 | 742 |
| Le Watigny | Gowidon | 74 | 700 |
| Le Batave | Daugier | 74 | 720 |
| Le Gaulois | Simeon | 74 | 752 |
| Le Mont Blanc | Maitral | 74 | 713 |
| Le Redoutable | Montcouffu | 74 | 777 |
| Le Gemmappe | Colmar | 74 | 710 |
| Le Duquesne | Kruengal | 74 | 713 |
| Le Tourville | Henry | 74 | 700 |
| Le J. J. Rousseau | Bigot | 74 | 717 |
| Le Jean Bart | Beymer | 74 | 730 |
| Le Dix Aout | Mygner | 74 | 734 |
| Le Revolution | Rolland | 74 | 700 |
| Le Convention | Boree | 74 | 717 |
| Le Tyranicide | Allemand | 74 | 668 |
| Le Censeur | Faye | 74 | 800 |
| Le Fougeux | Belcond | 74 | 770 |

FRIGATES.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Romaine | Lacaille | 44 | 440 |
| Créole | Courage | 40 | 387 |
| Labourdonnaie | 36 | 357 | |
| Cocarde | Croire | 36 | 300 |
| Fraternite | Belfard | 36 | 812 |
| Fidelle | Chejneau, en suite | 169 | |
| Barcaue | Bourran | 23 | 195 |
| Tactique | Louvet | 18 | 190 |
| Biche | Kirnel | 18 | 40 |
| Découverte | Poffart | 18 | 51 |

Carronades 2871 23761

150

25 Ships of the line, 5 Frigates, 1 Flute, 2 Corvettes, 2 Gallies. Total, general, 35 vessels.

LORD BRIBPORT'S FLEET.

| Ships. | Guns. | Commanders. |
|---------------|-------|---|
| Royal George, | 100 | { Lord Bridport Rear adm'l. Po Captain Domest |
| Prince, | 98 | Rt. Ad. C. Cotton |
| Neptune, | 98 | Vallon |
| St. George, | 98 | S. Edwards |
| Glory, | 98 | Thomas Wells |
| Cesar, | 84 | Sir Jas. Saunier |
| Le Pompee, | 80 | Charles Sterling |
| Ajax, | 80 | A. F. Cochrane |
| L'Impetueux, | 78 | Sir Edward Pellew |
| Achilles, | 74 | George Murray |
| Dragon, | 74 | George Murray |
| Renown, | 74 | George Campbell |
| Superb, | 74 | Sutton |
| Magnificent, | 74 | E. Bowater |
| Ruffel, | 74 | H. Sawyer |
| Mars, | 74 | { Rear admiral G. Berkley Capt. Moncton |

Sixteen sail of the line.

The Venerable of 74 guns, capt. Sir G. Fairlay, failed to join before the news of the falling of the enemy arrived: since which, the

Atlas, 68 J. Jones
Formidable, 68 E. Thorborough
Ramilles, 74 R. Grindall
Robust, 74 George Countess
Saturn, 74 T. Totty
Canada, 74 Hon. M. De Courcy
Triumph, 74 T. Seconbe
Defiance, 74 T. R. Shivers
Belona, 74 Sir J. Thompson

Have failed from Plymouth—and

Royal Sovereign, 110 { V. A. Gardner

{ Capt. Bedford

Queen Charlotte, 110 { Rear A. White

{ Capt. Sir E. Strachan

Republie, 110 64 J. Aime

Are about to fail from Spithead; making in the whole, thirty sail of the line.

at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose; and the said collector shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and shall, once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement, to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be to make such settlement; and if any collector, naval officer or surveyor, shall omit to keep fair and true accounts as aforesaid, or shall refuse to submit forthwith their books, papers and accounts, to inspection as aforesaid, or if any collector shall omit or refuse to render his accounts for settlement, for a term exceeding three months after the same shall have been required by the proper officer, in each and every such case the delinquent officer shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several functions, powers and duties by deputy, duly constituted under their hands and seals respectively, for whom, in the execution of their trust, they shall respectively be answerable; that in case of the disability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities vested in him, shall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of such disability or death, for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable; and in defect of a deputy, the said authorities and duties shall devolve upon the naval officer of the same district, if any there be; and if there be no naval officer, upon the surveyor of the port appointed for the residence of such disabled or deceased collector, if any there be, and if none, upon the surveyor of the port nearest thereto and within the said district. And in every case of the disability or death of a surveyor, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district to nominate some fit person to perform his duties and exercise his authorities; and the authorities of the persons who may be empowered to act in the stead of those who may be disabled or dead, shall continue until successors shall be duly appointed and ready to enter upon the execution of their respective offices.

Collectors,
&c. may appoint deputies.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing, signed by such master

Masters of vessels from foreign ports to have manifests of the cargoes.

